államföldrajzi kép /(The Picture of Political Geography)/. (Magyar föld, Magyar faj) /(Hungarian soil, Hungarian race)/ I-III. k.) Bpest, e. n. -- SZAMOTA-ZOLNAI, Magyar oklevélszótár /(Hungarian Document Register)/. Bpest, 1902-1906. 113

Our traditional ethnic groups and regions in the order of Dunántúl, Alföld, Felföld, Erdély are the following:

2. DUNÁNTÚL. -- Őrség. Historical formation. According to tradition recorded as early as the thirteenth century, after the Hungarian conquest, border-guards were settled on the Vas portion of the western border, ('határőrség', 'speculatores'; 1272-1331: spec. Ewr dictorum, 1451: In districtu Eorsegh in Com. Castriferrei OSz.). From the third decade of the fourteenth century it was 'őrnagyság', with Őriszentpéter as the center, and with Felsőőri Miklós as its first 'őrnagy /(major)/' (1497: Ewr Nogh OSz.). Its area consists of the upper valley of the Zala River and the middle valley of the Kerka River, which is encircled by the following villages: Szalafő, Ispánk, Szaknyér, Pankasz, Szata (Szatta), Kerkáskápolna, Szomoróc, Kapornak, Őrihodos; including these villages there is a total of 18. The guards had privileges similar to those of the Székelys, and their legal position seemed to be of equal rank with that of the nobility. Part of those who were guarding the region of Szalafő (whose old name 1364: Zalafewewr, 1392: zalaewr, MNy. IX, 149) became privately controlled, with the estate of Németújvár, as early as the fourteenth century. The privileges of the rest were confirmed as late as the sixteenth century. Later, these also became serfs. With parts of the Székelys this is the second group that settled an area characterized by pine forests. Its ethnography is identical with that of the Magyars living in nearby Hetés and Göcsej and in general in the Zala and Kerka valleys (Szalaság, -- 1526: Zalafagg Erdy-C. NYSz. --); more than one of its ethnographical characteristics is related to those of the nearby Wendic group (tótság). 101 361 [131] [137]

The questions of the territorial connections of the military frontiers of Vas, naturally, must be omitted here, and we can touch merely upon the recorded groups. /4/

The second Magyar group of border guards is also located in Vas, in the area of Felsőőr which covers the valleys of the Pinka and Szék creeks, in the neighborhood of the other villages having 'őr' and 'lövő' in their names. The isolated group of the Magyar remnants of this island-like area consist of: Felsőőr, Alsóőr, and Őrsziget. We may add to them Kisjobbágyi, containing the Magyar

THE TEN YEAR PLAN OF AGRICULTURE OF 1942

The second attempt at planning was the Ten Year Plan of Agriculture. It was introduced in 1941 in the form of a bill and was put into effect in 1942. The growing pressure of the war effort interfered with its execution and it came to an untimely end in the general upheaval in 1944.

The plan was more an investment than a production plan. While it counted on an increase in output, this was not specified. As regards investments, it was not an all-out effort to provide for the most urgent capital needs of agriculture in order to attain a prescribed production and efficiency level. In fact, as in the course of the execution of the Billion Pengoe Plan of 1938, emphasis shifted in favor of manufacturing industry at the expense of agriculture. The Ten Year Plan tried to restore the balance by enabling the Ministry of Agriculture to extend its current program by increasing its budget. It also authorized financial assistance to farmers in the carrying out of improvements specified in the act.

The plan provided for investments of 100 million pengoes per year over a period of ten years, giving a total of 1 billion. The annual installments were to be provided within the framework of the budget and were to be covered by ordinary revenue. But the government was authorized to mobilize funds by means of Treasury guarantees of credits, should the budgetary means be insufficient.

To appraise the sum of 100 million pengoes per annum, it must be remembered that, as a result of the territorial changes of 1939-1941, the territory of the country was 84 percent greater, the population 58 percent greater, and, due to the character of the recovered territories, the relative importance of agriculture also increased. The increase of the national income was smaller than that of territory or population.[1] Also there had been a

1. The territorial changes brought about in the period 1939-41, which substantially affected the economy of Hungary, were the following:

November 1938, under the first Vienna Award, the southern strip of Czechoslovakia was reincorporated into Hungary—12,100 sq. km., population 1.1 million.

March-April 1939, the occupation of Ruthenia, or Podkarpatska Russ, reincorporated 12,200 sq. km., population 0.7 million.

August 1940, under the second Vienna Award, the northern part of

185 652 marked increase in prices since 1938. Reduced to the prewar territory and in 1938 pengoes, annual investments would have been of the order of 30-40 million pengoes, giving a total of 300-400 million pengoes.

185 647 [654] The act did not provide special machinery to carry out the plan. An overhaul and reorganization of the agricultural administration was proposed, a measure which in any case was overdue, but the act did not go into details. One innovation, specifically mentioned, was the appointment of agricultural officers to all the larger villages and to groups of smaller ones to control the execution of decrees of an agricultural-technical character and to give advice on agricultural matters to the local councils and the farmers. Hitherto the organization of the agricultural administration was curiously deficient, as it had officers only in larger territorial units which were too large for efficient control.

The other innovation was the setting up of the National Council of Agriculture, an advisory body, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. Otherwise, the role of the Chamber of Agriculture did not change and the special interest groups of farmers were to continue to exercise their functions.

185 645 471 The powers of the minister were greatly increased. The minister could compel producers of special lines to set up organizations to represent their interests. To regulate supply and improve distribution, the minister was also authorized to set up organizations combining producers, processers and distributors to regulate production and prices with binding force for all concerned; he was also authorized to give monopolistic rights to cooperative societies or state organizations for the purchase, distribution and export of specified agricultural products.

Increases in production were to be brought about by investments, by temporary tax rebates to farmers making permanent improvements, and by greatly increasing the power of the Minister of Agriculture to compel farmers to adopt more efficient methods.

000 Investments included increasing the number and improving

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648 Transylvania was reincorporated—43,500 sq. km., population 2.6 million.

131 April 1941, the occupation of part of Voivodina added 11,500 sq. km., population 1.0 million.

In 1941, Hungary had a territory of 172,200 sq. km., with a population of 14.7 million, against 93,100 sq. km. and 9.3 million in the Trianon territory.

9: Eppstein S-4 (no date) 1945 EC1 Hungary EC1

CHAPTER II

THE FACE OF HUNGARY, 1919–1940

131 Within the limits imposed upon Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon, the state consisted, roughly, of the central plains which had formed the heart of the old 'historic Hungary'. Strips of the plain were, however, assigned, mainly on account of the railways running through them, to all the neighbouring countries, except Austria, while north of Budapest Hungary retained some of the foothills of the Carpathians, which at that point run far south. German and Italian help since 1938 put the Hungarians in dubious possession once more of nearly all the plain, as well as of the mountains of Ruthenia and northern Transylvania. In this chapter, however, only passing reference will be made to what lies outside the Trianon frontiers.

133 **VILLAGES OF THE GREAT PLAIN.** The Hungarian plain has a character which is very much its own, and very different at least from anything in Western or Central Europe. It is also, in many respects, remarkably uniform to the eye: in whatever part of it the traveller may be, he cannot doubt for an instant that he is in Hungary. This uniformity is, of course, partly due to human
342 agency. All the cottages, which are the homes of more than half the population of Hungary, are built, with local variants, on the same general pattern. All are one-storied—a house with more

THE OIL INDUSTRY IN THE HUNGARIAN ECONOMY

315
473 duction was thus available for the armed forces or for export to Germany.

A new operating company, the Hungarian-American Oil Company (MAORT), a subsidiary of Eurogasco, obtained a forty-year concession soon after the Lispe discovery under the same arrangements as had been made with Eurogasco whereby the royalties to be paid to the government were fixed at 15 percent of the crude oil and 12 percent of the marketed natural gas production. MAORT achieved such successful results that in less than six years it became Hungary's third largest industrial enterprise and, considering the indirect effects, probably the largest single corporate contributor to the national income.

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439 During the late thirties the economic aspects of agri-
652 culture improved due to ever increasing agricultural exports to Germany under the Hungarian-German trade agreements, even though protection of industry remained the official policy of the government.

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131 In 1938 Hungary began to rearm. With Axis support parts of the territories lost in 1920 were recovered from Czechoslovakia in 1938 and 1939, from Romania in 1940, and from Yugoslavia in 1941. As a result, the country's area increased from 93,073 square kilometers in 1938 to 170,869 square kilometers in 1941 with a corresponding increase in population from less than 9 million to 14.6 million. In 1941 Hungary entered World War II on the German side.

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464 Rearmament, the recovery of about half of the pre-
241 Trianon territory, and finally war gave a tremendous impetus to the economy. Industrial employment rose from 289,000 in 1938 to 392,000 in 1943 (excluding the recovered areas), and, for the first time, the value of the industrial output surpassed the value of agricultural production.

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434 Government controls gradually increased. The
185 allocation of raw materials and the rationing of food and gasoline were introduced, and for the first time in Hungarian history the government embarked on large-scale economic planning.